-continued

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1 5 10

1. A method of detecting a norovirus infection in a subject comprising:

(a) contacting a sample from said subject with an antibody or antibody fragment having clone-paired heavy and light chain CDR sequences from Tables 3 and 4, respectively; and

(b) detecting norovirus in said sample by binding of said antibody or antibody fragment to a norovirus antigen in said sample.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein said sample is a body fluid.

3. The method of claim **1**, wherein said sample is blood, sputum, tears, saliva, mucous or serum, semen, cervical or vaginal secretions, amniotic fluid, placental tissues, urine, exudate, transudate, tissue scrapings or feces.

4. The method claim **1**, wherein detection comprises ELISA, RIA, lateral flow assay or Western blot.

5. The method of claim **1**, further comprising performing steps (a) and (b) a second time and determining a change in norovirus antigen levels as compared to the first assay.

6. The method of claim **1**, wherein the antibody or antibody fragment is encoded by clone-paired variable sequences as set forth in Table 1.

7. The method of claim **1**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment is encoded by light and heavy chain variable sequences having 70%, 80%, or 90% identity to clone-paired variable sequences as set forth in Table 1.

8. The method of claim **1**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment is encoded by light and heavy chain variable sequences having 95% identity to clone-paired sequences as set forth in Table 1.

9. The method of claim **1**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment comprises light and heavy chain variable sequences according to clone-paired sequences from Table 2.

10. The method of claim **1**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment comprises light and heavy chain variable sequences having 70%, 80% or 90% identity to clone-paired sequences from Table 2.

11. The method of claim **1**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment comprises light and heavy chain variable sequences having 95% identity to clone-paired sequences from Table 2.

12. The method of claim **1**, wherein the antibody fragment is a recombinant scFv (single chain fragment variable) antibody, Fab fragment, $F(ab')_2$ fragment, or Fv fragment.

13. A method of treating a subject infected with norovirus, or reducing the likelihood of infection of a subject at risk of contracting norovirus, comprising delivering to said subject an antibody or antibody fragment having clone-paired heavy and light chain CDR sequences from Tables 3 and 4, respectively.

14. The method of claim **13**, the antibody or antibody fragment is encoded by clone-paired light and heavy chain variable sequences as set forth in Table 1.

15. The method of claim **13**, the antibody or antibody fragment is encoded by clone-paired light and heavy chain variable sequences having 95% identify to as set forth in Table 1.

16. The method of claim **13**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment is encoded by light and heavy chain variable sequences having 70%, 80%, or 90% identity to clone-paired sequences from Table 1.

17. The method of claim **13**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment comprises light and heavy chain variable sequences according to clone-paired sequences from Table 2.

18. The method of claim **13**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment comprises light and heavy chain variable sequences having 70%, 80% or 90% identity to clone-paired sequences from Table 2.

19. The method of claim **13**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment comprises light and heavy chain variable sequences having 95% identity to clone-paired sequences from Table 2.

20. The method of claim **13**, wherein the antibody fragment is a recombinant scFv (single chain fragment variable) antibody, Fab fragment, F(ab')2 fragment, or Fv fragment.

21. The method of claim **13**, wherein said antibody is an IgG, or a recombinant IgG antibody or antibody fragment comprising an Fc portion mutated to alter (eliminate or enhance) FcR interactions, to increase half-life and/or increase therapeutic efficacy, such as a LALA, N297, GASD/ALIE, YTE or LS mutation or glycan modified to alter (eliminate or enhance) FcR interactions such as enzymatic or chemical addition or removal of glycans or expression in a cell line engineered with a defined glycosylating pattern.

22. The method of claim **13**, wherein said antibody is a chimeric antibody or a bispecific antibody.

23. The method of **13**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment is administered prior to infection or after infection.

24. The method of claim **13**, wherein said subject is a pregnant female, a sexually active female, or a female undergoing fertility treatments.

25. The method of claim **13**, wherein delivering comprises antibody or antibody fragment administration, or genetic delivery with an RNA or DNA sequence or vector encoding the antibody or antibody fragment.